

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

{ Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1852

NO. 11.

THE OLD HOUSE

HYMN.

Elisellunous.

THE BOY AND THE PANTHER.

"A WILD WESTERN SCENE."

Hannah Eaton soon missed her boy, but when he had often wandered to the fields where his father was at work, she concluded he would be there, and checked coming fearfully to the hope that he would return at the hour of dinner. When he came, Joseph told many of his men, knew where he was—so the agitated mother exclaimed, "He's not here! and my poor boy will starve to death!" Gathering courage, she hastened to summon the family around her, and instructed them all but her husband to search in different directions in the neighborhood of the forest. To him she said, "I cannot leave you to call your own, and if you can't find him, join me in the gorge." "I will not let him go to the gorge," Hannah said. "I will go anywhere." She knew not that the pre-arrangement that the boy had made for the course of the stream, dwelt deeper on her mind.

the sun's last ray gleamed on the little
p at the mouth of the gorge. They
on their knees—the mother's bleeding
s over the head of her son, and the
of prayer going to their Guardian for
money in thwarting the Pandler's Leap.

Contentment.—Is that animal better,
with two or three mountains to graze
on a little lee that feeds on dew or
a, and lives upon what falls every
from the storerooms of heaven,
s, and Providence? Can a man
is his thirst better out of a river than
turn? Is drink better from the foun-
which is finely paved with marble,
when it wells over the green turf?

If there be a class of human beings
th who may properly be denominated

"Is Mr. Bluster at home?" "No," said the servant, "he is out of town." "Can you see him?" "I don't know," you are special business with Mr. Bluster." "Well," remarked the servant, "I don't say when he will get back." "But I want to pay the toll, as I am to leave town immediately." "Oh, you wish to pay him money? Well, perhaps I may be able to—He may be up stairs. Please go and see him, sir; but, if you please, sir, Bluster will be with you in a moment."

"A certain chief justice, on his way to court, interrupted the late John P. Bluster, in his speech to the jury, by saying, 'I am a free man, Mr. Bluster, if you are not.' The speech being finished, the chief justice then, and during its progress, he laid forth the full force of his

very much, and do their best to imitate some of them succeed very well.

It is better to sow a young heart a generous thought and deed, than a will (orn, since the heart's harvest is actual.

One is rarely sensible of fatigue and he marches to music. The very are said to make harmony as they move in their spheres.

It is often extremely difficult in the things of this world to not truly and yet to let therein lies one of the trials of man—that his sincerity should kindness in it—and his kindness should.

Be not enervated that you cannot make as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

thirty persons died in England of this fatal malady. Of these, three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight were males.

Thank God for your Reason.—An individual, as he was passing along the streets of London, was accosted by a stranger with this question, "Did you ever thank God for the gift of your reason?" "No," said the stranger, "I never thought of doing it." "Well, do it quickly," rejoined the stranger. "I have lost mine." For years after losing the amount of the above occurrence, the individual lived of every kind of sin without any distinct thanks to the Father of Mercies for the commandment of His invaluable blessing.

"If any one speak ill of thee, consider him as he hath truth on his side; and if thou learn thyself, that his censures may

Amherst College—The new year began from a background of Pan-Islamism, to continue his education. Previous to which he had been engaged in riding lessons in the Sussanah, and in deer hunting in the Alleghenies. He soon took a high rank in his class, became a good speaker, and subsequently studied law, and last year was elected to Congress with an easy majority.

Kearney, Alford—He, K. A. 23, Gen. of the 1st Reg. of Col. Inf., attached to the 1st Div. of the Army, was in the Mexican campaign. We have strong evidence, and which other officers of which was the subject. The Navy and Army youth is a good, simple chap, and in other respects will be considered a fair specimen, and in the future, a first rate specimen of above average. But our Korean campaign is not good here, and with our

throughout all Hermon. The entire town of Nahaiah is said to be in motion, and religion—not its forms, but its great cardinal truths—has become the common topic of conversation everywhere. Even the Druses, and the Jews of the place named above, are reported to be discussing the doctrine of incarnation with great earnestness. In other villages of the same country, where formerly staunch and formidable opposition was encountered by the missionaries, applications are making for schools and religious instruction.

And in Keshab are the principal churches of the region lying between Aleppo and the Mediterranean, the Christian population of which district, exclusive of the cities, is estimated at present at nearly 10,000. The government is reported to have gained a strong influence over the Arab, in Turkey, and the work is still progressing. The reformation

Ten Days Later from California.

New York, Jan. 11.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, whence she sailed on the evening of January 1st, and from Havana on the afternoon of the 6th inst., arrived this forenoon, bringing 255 passengers, and San Francisco's date to the 15th ult., making the whole distance from San Francisco in the brief period of 27 days.

The Daniel Webster brings \$560,000 in gold dust, principally in the hands of passengers.

The United States steamer Saracoe, Commodore Parker, arrived at San Juan on the 1st instant, and her arrival was supposed to be to demand a satisfactory explanation of the recent outrage on the steamer Prometheus. The event created great excitement throughout the place, and various were the rumors and speculations about.

The latest intelligence from San Diego brings the most satisfactory accounts of a termination of all the Indian troubles. Governor McDougal had even disbanded all the volunteer companies so well satisfied is he of the future amicable intentions of the various Indian tribes.

The general interests of the State are more prosperous, and matters continue to assume a more settled and satisfactory aspect. The miners generally are doing well, and whilst the condition of society in the cities has greatly improved, there is also a corresponding improvement in the mining regions. Law and order now pretty generally prevail, and the churches are now exercising a wholesome influence on all classes of the community. San Francisco is not the same city in this respect now that it was a twelve-month since.

Snow has fallen to the depth of six feet in the country above Downingville.

Tornado in Mississippi.—On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, a terrible storm passed over a portion of Mississippi, demolishing out-houses, timber, fencing, and every thing else in its track, which was several miles in width.

One of the most distressing calamities consequent upon this visitation happened on the plantation of Dr. W. Q. Poindeux, in Natchez county. His dwelling house was completely prostrated, together with seven of his servants' cabins and other outbuildings; but, what is still more lamentable, Mrs. Poindeux, the Dr.'s wife, Mrs. P., the mother of W. R. Poindeux, Principal of the Female Institute, Georgia, son of Capt. James Poindeux, and a negro boy were instantly killed. Miss Poindeux, sister of W. R. Poindeux, was so severely injured that her recovery is considered doubtful. Dr. P. had his shoulder dislocated; Mr. George Johnson, nephew of Dr. P. was slightly injured in the foot, and Mr. Poindeux was severely but not dangerously wounded on the head. Some six or eight servants were more or less injured, having some of their limbs broken. The calamity appears to have happened during the night.

A few miles above Fort Adams, on the Mississippi side of the river, the two plantations of D. D. Withers, Esq. suffered severely, as did the plantation of Major Felton, on Oldriver. On the Louisiana side, nearly all the outbuildings of J. Q. Richards were blown down.

The Courts in California.—Thomas C. Hamby, Esq., formerly of York, Pa., but now a resident of California, in a letter to the editor of the York Republican, speaking of a professional visit to the town of Jackson, in Calaveras county, says:

"Two courts were in session, the County and the District Court. My case was in the County Court, before Judge Smith, and was disposed of at 1 o'clock, the very table on which Collyer, the county clerk, died, who was shot by this same Judge Smith, a few weeks ago, perhaps very excusably too. The counsel opposed to me, Gen. Anderson, a fine looking old gentleman, was armed with a huge Bowie knife, that hung like a broad sword by his side, and I was perhaps the only unarmed man in the body. The Judge had his Colt revolvers buckled on—the spectators had theirs—the grand jury, &c., and, as I said, the sheriff and his assistants. In fact, Colt's revolvers and raw brandy are a part of every day's dress. The County Court was held in the clerk's office, as the District Court occupied the Court House. The latter was built of posts set in the ground—no windows—the collar beams a few inches higher than my head, one end of the house entirely open, and no floor but the earth which was trampled in to a deep dust except four or five boards for the Judge to sit on. The building was about 25 feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple building the most perfect order reigned. Everything transpired with dignity, and the law looked as much, if not more majestic than in brick and mortar with granite pillars in front."

Extreme Cold.—The very low temperature endured by the Grinnell Expedition while within the polar circle, is thus described by Dr. Kane in one of his Smithsonian lectures:

"At the appalling temperatures of -40 and -50 deg., or 70 deg. to 50 deg. below the freezing point, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat—indeed, between the positive effects of the very high and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upon going out into the open air the face became encased with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing oil of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloon pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic statuette as though receiving a sudden burn. Indeed, next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that, in temperature as in every thing else, extremes meet."

Mammoth Wild Turkey.—Some days since a resident of Berks county shot a wild Turkey that must have been the patriarch of the turkey tribe in this part. It had a beard 9 inches long; measured 5 feet 9 inches between the wings; 2 feet 4 inches from bill to tail and weighed 14 pounds. Quite a number of wild turkeys have been shot in the same neighborhood during the winter, but none so large as the specimen above noticed.

A poor, hard working and feeble mother, recently insulted her daughter, a girl of seventeen idle summers, by asking the Miss to help her in the kitchen. Out-rageons.

Trial and Conviction of a Nurse for Causing a Child's Death by Making it Suffer from Pinworms.

New York, Jan. 11.—It was stated some weeks ago that Sarah Garber, a white girl, aged 13 years, had been arrested at Lancaster, Pa., on the charge of causing the death of Florence Miller, a child aged ten months, by making it swallow pins and needles. The trial of Sarah, for this unnatural crime, was commenced in Philadelphia on Friday week, and the Bulletin thus sums up the principal evidence:

The Commonwealth alleges that in the month of October last the defendant was employed by the infant's parents as a child's nurse. The parties all resided in the city of Lancaster, but had come to this city, in the latter part of November, on a visit. The child had been generally healthy previous to the defendant's engagement as its nurse. While in Lancaster, after Sarah was in their employ, the child became fretful and peevish. On the 29th of October a needle was taken from the calf of the infant's leg, which was thought to have been caused by an accident. After that the child became very fretful, and the parents were advised to give it a change of air. Consequently the parents paid a visit to some relatives in this city. While here, on the 6th of November, a pin and a half of a needle passed from the child. A physician was sent for, who thought the affair very strange; at that time no suspicion of foul play existed in the minds of the parents. The pins and needles were examined in the presence of the defendant. On the 12th of November five pins and one needle passed from the infant.

The mother then asked Sarah if she had given them to Florence, and she said she had not. On the 13th of the same month, while at their friend's in this city, it was discovered that their friend's infant had a pin in its mouth. The child had been given to Sarah to nurse. The mother (Mrs. Green) endeavored to take the pin out, but it went down, and was passed four days after. On the 23rd of November, another large needle was passed from Mrs. Miller's child. On the 27th two pins and one needle again passed.

The parents became very much alarmed and had no doubt, at that time, that the pins and needles had been given their child by the defendant. A lady friend called in to see it and then took occasion to talk to the deft. about the matter. She said Sarah "to speak the truth, for God heard every word she uttered." This was followed by the question, "did you give the pins to the infants," to which the deft. replied, "I gave Florence seven pins and some needles, and two to Mrs. Green's child." She said that she had given them to Mrs. G's infant for the purpose of opening its bowels.

The deft. immediately after this confession, was sent to her relatives in Lancaster. While here Mr. Miller paid her a visit for the purpose of "relieving his mind." He asked her if she had liked his wife and himself; if she had not plenty to eat and drink, and permitted to go to see her friends, to all of which she answered in the affirmative.

The Dr. of Miller's family asked her why she had done it. She said it was to make the child fretful, so that its mother would take it.

The case was given to the jury on Friday, and on Saturday morning they rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," with a recommendation to mercy. The court stated that it would make her punishment as light as possible, by placing her where she might receive suitable moral instruction. When the verdict was announced, the prisoner commenced weeping. Throughout the trial, she apparently felt the responsibility and solemnity of her condition. Everything will be done to her advantage while in confinement.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday morning, 5th inst., a man named Samuel Marks, a resident of Mount Pleasant, Lancaster county, was killed on the railroad near that place, by being run over. It is thought he was walking in the track, and when he heard the morning train coming, he stepped (as he supposed) out of the way, instead of which he got into the track and was knocked down by the engine, and killed immediately. It was yet dark at the time the accident happened, and consequently the engineer did not see the unfortunate man until it was too late to stop the engine.

Saving How it Operated.—As the railroad train was approaching Southboro' last week with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness this operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, and took his stand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would be literally sprinkled by the frosty material he took no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train, firmly kept his position—from which, however, when the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough.

Hardly had he uttered these words, than Maille, Odier, turning pale, fell back in her chair, and was carried fainting from the room. For many days she concealed the truth, ascribing her illness to the heat of the room, &c. But at last she told a friend that she had for a long time looked upon Cavagnac as her idol upon the earth; his fame as a General, his rank in his party, his control, for many months, over the destinies of France, and more than all, his noble and generous character, had won her heart, and she suffered herself to believe that she should one day be his wife, till he had expressed his disapproval in such strong language, of marriages between persons of greatly different ages. Cavagnac was nearly fifty, she was not yet twenty; it was evident that the General would consider such an alliance as highly improper, and not for a moment to be thought of. Cavagnac was made acquainted with the name of the young lady's father, and after deliberation waived his scruples and abandoned his principles. They are now engaged, and only wait for better times, and perhaps for the moment when they shall tread another soil, and see another flag waving, and another star shining over their heads, to be made incorporate two in one.

The ladies in New Orleans dress their hair *a la negresse*—that is, imitating the style practised by the naitote and quadroon women, who may be seen any day selling fruit and flowers in the streets of that city. Two young ladies were taken violently ill because they could not induce a proper crisp.

A New York Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce makes the following timely suggestions, well worthy of being universally diffused:

"To carry out practically the Kosuth doctrine, what would have to be done?—Why, the first step must be something like this. A resolution must be offered by some one of the members of Congress so long with love of liberty for all mankind that they are ready to burst, something to this effect:

"Resolved, That—millions of dollars be raised by loan, in order to raise, feed, and equip an army of—hundred thousand men, and to buy or build—hundred vessels to transport such army to the coasts of Russia, in order to prevent its Emperor by force of arms from interfering in the coming contest between Austria and Hungary, he having disregarded our polite request made to him to that effect."

"Now, remember that Bonaparte entered Russia with an army of three hundred thousand men, of which hardly a remnant was left to tell the story of its destruction, and that will furnish you with the means of filling up the blanks in the above resolution. If sitting down to fill up these blanks will not bring every man who is Kosuth-mad to his senses, then he is incurable."

"Let us give to Kosuth all our sympathy as individuals, and all the moral aid to his cause arising from such universal sympathy. Let us give our money to aid the poor Hungarians and their families who have come with Kosuth to our country to establish them in profitable employment; there is scope and verge enough for sympathy and true benevolence; but for Heaven's sake do not let us make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world by debating about Quixotic expeditions which are utterly impracticable, even if they were founded upon just and sufficient cause."

The New York Courier urges the appropriation of the Kosuth Fund to bread for the starving Hungarians there, rather than to bullets as proposed, we quote:

"Every man of them is willing to labor if the opportunity offers; and we know a *Mugger* Noble of high rank, who after months to prevent starvation and avoid beggary, boasts that he now earns in a Hat factory, twenty-seven cents a week more than his board! Yet he is one of the most fortunate among his countrymen—many of whom are suffering incredibly."

If the crowned heads are not effectually put upon their guard, by all the hurly-burly on this side of the Atlantic—the enthusiastic assemblages, brilliant speeches, and liberal offerings of money, and the predictions of an impending revolution in Europe—it will be their own fault. They have had a fair warning, and will therefore be prepared at every point. For ourselves, we have no belief that a successful revolution can be effected under such circumstances. Hitherto successful revolutions, for the most part, have broken forth unexpectedly to the ruling powers, and many times without previous arrangement on the part of the revolutionists themselves. Successful revolutions are the creatures of circumstances, the result of political necessity. To spread them out in a programme is very much like a half-armed multitude attempting to carry a fortress by storm, after announcing to its defenders the time, place, and method of attack. If a revolution should break out in Europe the coming spring, as many seem to anticipate, we believe it will be a disastrous failure. It cannot be otherwise. And if the contributions made here, or the after-summer protestations of readiness to die for liberty, and all that, should have the effect to precipitate the crisis, so much the worse will it be for all concerned, except the crowned heads and those who uphold them.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung states, that it is well understood in the best informed circles of that city, that although the Czar perfectly approves the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, he will oppose his assuming the imperial crown of his uncle. This opposition is based on that article of the treaty of Paris, which forbids any Bonaparte from ascending the throne of France. After approving the breach of oaths and the abrogation of all laws by the usurper, this scrupulous delicacy of Nicholas is truly edifying.

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A Story of Cavagnac.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, alluding to the engagement of Gen. Cavagnac with Mademoiselle Odier, relates quite a romantic incident connected with the affair. The General, he says, had long been a friend of the family, and had often seen and conversed with the young lady, without ever paying her special attention, or entertaining other ideas than such as intimacy and friendship warrant. One day at dinner, the engagement of a gentleman of fifty to a girl of eighteen, was mentioned, and Cavagnac took occasion to express his strong disapproval of such misalliances. He said that he believed that nothing could counteract the injurious effect of such disparity of age, and that happiness in a matter of the kind was out of the question.

Hardly had he uttered these words, than Maille, Odier, turning pale, fell back in her chair, and was carried fainting from the room. For many days she concealed the truth, ascribing her illness to the heat of the room, &c. But at last she told a friend that she had for a long time looked upon Cavagnac as her idol upon the earth; his fame as a General, his rank in his party, his control, for many months, over the destinies of France, and more than all, his noble and generous character, had won her heart, and she suffered herself to believe that she should one day be his wife, till he had expressed his disapproval in such strong language, of marriages between persons of greatly different ages. Cavagnac was nearly fifty, she was not yet twenty; it was evident that the General would consider such an alliance as highly improper, and not for a moment to be thought of. Cavagnac was made acquainted with the name of the young lady's father, and after deliberation waived his scruples and abandoned his principles. They are now engaged, and only wait for better times, and perhaps for the moment when they shall tread another soil, and see another flag waving, and another star shining over their heads, to be made incorporate two in one.

Baltimore Price Current.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Beef Cattle.
Flour.	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00
Wheat.	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00
Rye.	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00
Corn.	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00
Oats.	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00
Beef Cattle.	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00	24 00 to 25 00

Died.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., after an illness of two weeks, ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of Dr. J. A. Shorth of Littleton, in this county, in the 15th year of her age. She was truly an obedient daughter, and an affectionate sister, and died in the arms of her mother, who was by her side until the last hour.

In Rockwell county, Indiana, on the 11th ult., Mr. WILLIAM IRVING, formerly of this county, aged 67 years and 21 days.

A large young gentleman's Tailor and Sewing Machine, now opening at a Cheap Store of KILLER KURTZ.

Another fatal catastrophe, by which a number of lives were lost, in consequence of the crowding of a stairway by a panic-stricken mob of fugitives, occurred in New York city on Monday evening. We quote from the Courier and Enquirer of that date the following account of the occurrence:

Last evening, about half-past 9 o'clock, the City Hall bell tolled for fire in the 5th district, when an elderly immigrant woman lodging in the 4th story of the large building in the rear of No. 110 Centre street, remarked that there was fire somewhere, and some of the inmates understanding that the fire was in the house they occupied, became alarmed, and in a moment all the lodgers—about four hundred and eighty Irish immigrants—were rushing down a narrow stairway. Their screams quickly brought the Sixth Ward Police and several citizens to the premises, and for a while the greatest confusion prevailed. There was no fire in the building, but the unfortunate inmates thought there was, and they screamed and struggled to effect an egress, trampling each other down in the wildest confusion imaginable.

The stairs, which were very narrow, were soon crowded to excess, and the police had great difficulty in getting the alarmed immigrants either up or down. In the effort to escape from the building, six were killed, and about thirty more or less injured. Those killed were suffocated. A woman named Dalton had her child, a boy about 8 years old, suffocated in her arms, and she was much injured herself. The scene was painful beyond description, and despair was pictured in every face; but so soon as the fact was made known that the alarm was false, the inmates who escaped injury and death returned to their sleeping apartments, and turned into the straw as coolly as if nothing shocking had occurred.

The killed were John Wm. Dalton, a boy, eight years of age; John Glenn, boy, about 15 years of age; Mary Murphy, a woman, about 30 years of age; and three girls who were not recognized. The injured, as correctly as we could ascertain, were as follows:—John Hawks, (boy) leg and arm broken; a woman, (unknown) with arm broken; Catharine Sweeney, internal injuries; Eliza Savage, shoulder dislocated; Lucy Cushing, do do; Bridget Harrington, badly bruised; William Whalen, shoulder dislocated; John Eager, internally injured; Mary Murphy, do do; Ellen McGowan, arm broken; Ann McGee, internally injured; Ann Brennan, do do; John Brennan, do do; Rose Bailey, do do; Ellen O'Donnell, do do.

Capt. Joel Cook, a soldier of the revolutionary war, died at Babylon, (L. I.) on the 9th ultimo, aged ninety-one years. The deceased, one of the last survivors of the battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington, was born at Wallingford, (Conn.) October 12th, 1760, and at the age of sixteen entered the army, taking part in most of the important battles of the revolution.

A few months ago, twenty-one slaves belonging to the estate of Wm. Pendleton, consisting of old and young men, women and children, and not regarded as above ordinary, were sold at Lynchburg, Va., at the average price of \$500. One negro man without a trade, sold for \$1000; a woman with a child ten months old, sold for \$850; and a girl aged eleven years, for \$900. On the public road of Virginia, slave men are being at from \$150 to \$150 per year.

Elder Knapp, while preaching recently in Rockford, Illinois, observed many of the congregation sleeping. He stopped in his sermon and requested the deacons to pass the contribution boxes, saying that he learned the society had not raised money enough to pay for the new bell adding there were some there whom he knew would like to pay for their lodging, the usual price being twenty-five cents. About forty dollars were raised. He then finished his sermon.

A Merry Mourning.—A young lady of Cincinnati, step-daughter of a tailor of that city, has just received the painful information that a relative in England has taken leave of all sublimity things, and left her little legacy of five hundred thousand dollars.

Population of Brazil.—The Empire of Brazil is generally stated in geographies, books of travels, etc., at five millions of souls. We see, however, a recent letter in the National Era, from Rio de Janeiro, which states the population at 8,000,000, of whom 3,500,000 are slaves, 1,500,000 free blacks, 1,500,000 Indians, and 1,500,000 whites. The three most important nations on the American continent rank thus:

The snow fell at Charlestown, Va., to the depth of two feet.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "Sentinel." His receipts therefor will be good.

FARMER WANTED.—A Farm close to Falmouth, on shares—cleared land from 4 to 10 Acres. A Farmer with a four-horse Team would be preferred.

Love of Liberty Hereditary.—In the "Life of Kosuth," recently published in the Phenological Journal, we find the following, which shows that Kosuth came honestly by his love of Liberty:

"It may show that blood runs in the veins of this modern hero, to state that the chronicles of his ancestors show that seven-tenths of them, at different times, have been executed for political offences against despotic rule."

APPEALS FOR 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Appeals on the Taxes assessed for 1852, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, as follows:

For Annetown, Littleton, Tyrone, Hamilton, York, Adams, and Conowingo, on MONDAY the 9th day of February next.

For Hamilton, Reading, Union, Germany, Monrovia, Franklin, and Freedom, on TUESDAY the 10th day of February.

For the Borough, Cumberland, Berwick, Straban, Oxford, Meriden, and Darby, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of February.

The Assessors will be expected to return their Duplicates to the Commissioners' Office, on or before MONDAY the 9th of February next. They will also be expected to be present in person on the day of Appeals for their respective Townships.

JOHN M. ELMAN, Jr., } Comm'r.
JACOB GRIFF, }
ABRAHAM REEVER, }
Attest: J. A. CONNOR, Clerk.
Jan. 10. 1d

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE subscriber intending to remove to Baltimore, will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 10th day of February, 1852,

HIS FARM, on which he now resides, near Big Pipe Creek, and about two miles and a half south-west of Taneytown, containing

204 Acres of land, more or less, about 70 of which are covered with FINE TIMBER. The balance is well divided between Meadow and arable land. The soil is Red, and is naturally of a kind quality, and very susceptible of improvement. There is a

YOUNG ORCHARD, and nearly all the fields are well watered. The Improvements consist of a large

TWO STORY PLASTERED HOUSE, nearly new; Pig Pens, Wagon-shed and Corn crib, Stone Spring and Smoke House, Bake Oven, &c.; also,

LARGE SWITZER BARN. The said buildings have all been recently re-roofed. A further description is not necessary, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale. The Farm will be for sale until the above named date.

Also, I will sell at Public Sale the following

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting in part of Bedsteads and Bedding, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Cane, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Piano, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, and many other articles usually found at a Farm-house.

Also, **Two Fine Horses,** one bay, and five Shotts, one two horse WAGON, with bed, Boughs & Trough, suitable for a Hunter Wagon, one horse Wagon and Grange, a one-horse CARRIAGE and Harness, Grandiose Ploughs, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, Bakes, Hoes, &c.; Rye Straw by the bundle; Fodder;

Wheat, Corn, Oats & Potatoes by the bushel; Hay by the ton; Bacon and Lard, and many other articles.

The above sale of Personal Property will commence at ten o'clock, on which a credit of 4 months will be given, with interest on all sums above \$5; all sums of \$5 and under, cash. A discount of 3 percent will be allowed on all cash above \$5.

Those indebted to the Subscriber, will please pay up as soon as convenient.

FOR RENT. From the first day of April next, **Atwottery Brick House** with Back Building and Lot of Ground, on Baltimore-street, at present occupied by Rev. R. JOHNSON. There is a well of water and a cistern at the house; also, a Lot of Ground in the rear of the property, suitable for pasture, on which is a Barn, a Carriage-house, Hog stable, &c.

Application may be made to **MOSES MCLEAN,** Agent for Rev. Dr. Watson.

FOR SALE OR RENT, The Valuable Three-story Brick DWELLING-HOUSE,

in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE SWOERS, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. B. There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

FOR RENT. A DWELLING HOUSE 3 ROOMS.

It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. Inquire at this office.

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS, is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted, will please call and settle as the Books may be closed.

The business will be continued by us under the same name and firm of S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS, who are grateful for former patronage, hope for a continuance of it.

FOR RENT. A DWELLING HOUSE 3 ROOMS.

It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. Inquire at this office.

NOTICE. PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to me in any way, will please call and settle as the Books may be closed.

FOR SALE, CHEAP. A SECOND HAND

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing those having of him and professional business in his hand. But the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of JAMES C. REED, Esq. of Gettysburg, who the undersigned recommends to those whom they of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.
N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

A Jack and Jannel for Sale. THE subscriber has two very fine JACKS, either of which he will sell. One of them took the first premium at the Valley Cattle Show, held in this county in October last, and also the first at the last Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. They were selected from the best stock in the United States. Either of them full fifteen hands high, and in every respect very superior animals. One seven and the other eight years old next spring. The JENNET is of the same stock, and also took the first premiums at each of the above exhibitions. Persons wishing to purchase, for further information, will please address the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., or call at Rock Hall five miles south-west of Charlestown, where the stock can be seen.

THOMAS H. WILLIS.
Charlestown, Va., Dec. 29. 1m

LAST NOTICE. THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required.

T. WARREN.
Jan. 5.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous de Laines, handsome and cheap at.

May 12. FAHNSTOCK'S

Something for the Gentlemen! SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of Silk Warp Cashmere, for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 26. FAHNSTOCK'S

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

J. S. PETERS & SON HAVE now ready for sale, an extensive collection of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Almond and Nectarine Trees; Raspberry, Gooseberry and Strawberry Plants; Grape Vines, Silver-Leaf Maple, &c. These trees have not been attacked by worms, and cannot be exceeded in size. Apply to

JAS. S. PETERS, 26, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

VETO MESSAGE.

The following is the Message of the Governor, vetoing the bill granting the use of the prison for fugitive slaves:

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

SENATORS:—An act entitled, "An Act to repeal the Sixth Section of an act, entitled an act to prevent kidnapping and preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Jailors of this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain Slave Laws," has been held under advisement since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

In obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I return this bill to the Senate, where it originated, without my approval, and with my reasons for withholding it. To these reasons, founded on the clearest sense of duty and of official responsibility, I invite your candid attention. They are now for the first time given, because now, for the first time since the passage of this act, has an opportunity offered to confer with those to whom my reasons may be important, and with whom they may be operative. The section proposed to be repealed is in these words, "It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars; one-half thereof for the use of this Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall moreover, thereupon, be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office of jailor or keeper of a prison at any time during his natural life." It is part of a law passed in 1847, under the Executive Administration of my predecessor, and by votes unanimous, or nearly so, of both branches of the Legislature. The bill under consideration is confined to the repeal of the section prohibiting the use of our prisons as places of detention for fugitives from labor. If the legislation proposed authorizes the use of the prisons, it is in repugnance to the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court. By a decision made in derogation of the local statutes of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States held in so many words that all State legislation on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, whether to obstruct, or to aid it, to hinder or promote it, is absolutely and entirely prohibited. The legislation of Congress supersedes all State legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication prohibits it.

The State cannot exact auxiliary provisions on the subject. This is the very language. If, therefore, an act of Assembly were passed, authorizing the several County Commissioners to erect safe houses of detention for persons claimed as fugitives from labor, under such regulations as the Legislature or its agents might prescribe, for the reception and safe keeping of the inmates, such a law would be unconstitutional, and consequently void, and any single discontented citizen of a county might have it so declared. I am unable to see any difference in this respect between the special construction of such places of detention regulated and controlled by State authority, and State agents, and the permission to use those already erected and regulated by general laws. It is the State law interfering in the question of the alleged fugitive and his claimant, and such laws the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced unconstitutional. It is not the legislation of Pennsylvania that has closed our jails against the reception of such fugitives, but a formal decision of the Supreme Court, declaring our former statute on this subject unconstitutional; a decision which, until reversed, is binding on every department of this government.

Nor were the certain consequences of this doctrine, thus solemnly adjudicated, unforeseen. The present Chief Justice of the United States, an eminent jurist, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, in dissenting from the opinion of the Court, expressed his belief that these very effects would be produced, and foretold the time, when State agency being repudiated, and State prisons closed by this very decision, "the territory of the neighboring States would become open pathways for fugitives from labor." These are his words, and they conclusively show in what light he understood the judgment thus pronounced. I am aware it has been alleged that the point herein mentioned, as decided, did not arise in the case.—It is answered that the Judges of the Court, in their several decisions, declared otherwise. The Chief Justice, who was present and took part in the hearing, and whose dissenting opinion furnishes his views of what was decided, says: "But as I understand the opinion of the Court, it goes further, and decides that the power to provide a remedy for this right is exclusively vested in Congress, and that all laws upon the subject by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution, are null and void."

Justice Wayne says, "In that opinion it is decided: 3. That the legislation by Congress upon the provision, as the supreme law of the land, excludes all State legislation upon the same subject; and that no State can pass any law or regulation when the Constitution of the U. States was ratified, to supersede, to control, qualify, or impede a remedy enacted by Congress for the delivery of fugitive slaves." Then added, after a learned argument, sustained this view, "I consider the point I have been mentioning most important than any other in the opinion of the Court." Allowing, as confirmation, that this was a point decided, that only this of the new Judges imposing the Court has not.

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Just a moment in the inquiry, "does the provision in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and the power exclusively vested in Congress," and answer, "the nature of the power vests in and must be exercised by Congress." "The law was designed to protect the rights of the slave holder against the States opposed to those rights, and act by this argument, the effective power is in the hands of those on whom it is to operate." "It is essential therefore to the uniform efficacy of this Constitutional provision, that it should be considered exclusively a federal power."

This judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States determines the law for me guidance, and for those, whatever may be our individual convictions upon the subject. If then a prison cannot be built, under State laws, for the detention of fugi-

tives—if a prison already built and subject to State regulations and rules, respecting its inmates, cannot be used; and if, in short, all State legislation, of whatever kind, is prohibited by a solemn decree of the Supreme Court—it is not more than idle to pass an act restorative of laws thus expressly declared and known in advance to be unconstitutional! The writ of habeas corpus would run into these unconstitutional places of detention; the Federal Judiciary would themselves have to decide the question. The State Judges, in counties where there is no United States Judge, where the fugitive is committed by a mere Commissioner, would be required to issue the writ of right; and that which the friends of this repeal have claimed as a great boon to the claimants, would be worse than a mockery.

The claim he has now on the Marshal and sureties, for indemnification for the escape of his servant, would be converted into a barren claim against a county jailor, whose first duty would be to discharge a prisoner thus held if he claimed his liberty. Not so was the law formerly, and before it was decided that all State legislation on the subject is prohibited—not so will it be hereafter, if the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court be practically carried out, and this whole vexed and vexatious subject be left to the administration of the United States officers.

The Act of Congress of the 15th September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill, would seem to favor the same views entertained by Judge Story, and pronounced in the decision to which reference has been made. Its whole tenor shows this, and more than one of its detailed provisions confirm it. The custody of the fugitive, by State authority, is almost forbidden.

The Marshal and sureties are made subject to a pecuniary liability for an escape, which, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, in a precisely analogous case, is defeated the instant the prisoner is transferred to a local jail.

In counties where there is no Marshal, the agent of the Commissioner is charged with the exclusive custody of the fugitive, and is allowed, by the 8th section, his expenses for keeping him in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention.

Surely no one can pretend to say, that this is not a full and exclusive exercise of federal power on the subject. If so, the principle of constitutional law, to which I have referred, is interposed, and the legislation of a State to transfer this custody to a local prison is prohibited. Is it not, then, most conducive to peace and good order, and the harmonious administration of the law, that this whole subject be left where the Constitution places it, in the hands of the United States authorities?

I have thus frankly stated to the Senate my reasons for withholding my approval of this bill. I have limited them strictly, guarding myself against any expression liable to misconstruction, to considerations of constitutional law. Task for them a candid and careful consideration.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.
Harrisburg, Jan. 1852.

We notice in the York papers the charge of Judge Fisk to the Grand Jury of York county, at their last Court.

We extract the following paragraphs.

Speaking of the law against tipping on the Sabbath, and the duty of Constables to search and report all houses offending in this respect, he says:

"The Court will do all they can to have this act respected and enforced, and they desire all the Constables of the Boroughs and Townships now present to distinctly understand that the oaths they have taken to perform their duties with fidelity, binds them to the execution of the provisions of the act of 1795, as imperatively as it does to perform any other act or duty, and should any of them be indicted in this Court and convicted of a willful disregard of the duties imposed upon them by this law, the Court will consider it their duty to punish them with proper severity."

Again, the Judge remarked:

"That there are too many taverns in this County is a matter beyond dispute, but the evil cannot be remedied by the Court so long as our respectable citizens sign the recommendation required by law for unworthy applicants or for places where taverns are not required. The Court in general do not disregard the recommendation of respectable citizens on this subject, and in most instances their recommendations are the only evidence submitted to the Court. If these recommendations are incautiously given, taverns are licensed where none are required, and kept by persons totally unfit to keep them. We, therefore, advise that none of our citizens sign recommendations unless they be well assured that every fact stated in them is literally true."

THRILLING NARRATIVE.—J. H. STERLING, of Burlington, N. J., who so narrowly escaped the late massacre in Paris, gives a thrilling account of his peril and escape in the *Burlington Gazette*. He states that with hundreds of others he was looking at the fighting at the distance of 600 yards; when the soldiers began to fire upon the fugitives, and all rushed for shelter. He, with five others, ran into a bookstore, where the soldiers followed and murdered all except himself. Being indistinctly seen in the darkness, he grasped the bayonet of the first soldier that came toward him, saying that he was an American; the soldier stopped, and an officer coming in, saved his life.

He was taken out among the troops and passed in the rear, many of the soldiers offering to kill him, whom he appeased by telling them that he was an American. He arrived at the Rue Montmartre, where he was told to run, the troops stopping the fire till he was out of danger. On visiting the spot of his danger two days after, every house was found riddled with balls.

The Government attempted to excuse the murder that occurred at the bookstore, by stating that one of those who ran in there fired upon the troops, which Mr. S. says is false.

EMIGRATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO CALIFORNIA. It is said that a considerable emigration of slave owners, with their slaves, is going forward to California from North Carolina, who are versed in the business of gold digging. A party of twenty-three North Carolinians arrived at Charleston a few days ago, with twenty-nine slaves, who are about to take passage in the *Isabel*, for Havana, purposing to take the overland route.



THE ADAMS SETINEL.

GEORGETOWN:

Monday, January 19th, 1852.

There is a Rail Road Mass Meeting advertised to take place at the Court-house, at one o'clock to-day.

By invitation of Adams Division, No. 214, S. of T. the Rev. JACOB ZIMMERMAN will deliver an address on "Temperance," at McCaughy's Hall, on Friday evening the 23d inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A bill to reduce the width of the State road from Harrisburg to Gettysburg, was passed in the Senate of this State on Monday last.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, to revive the act granting lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth; also a bill to prohibit the emigration of negroes and mulattoes into this Commonwealth; also a bill to repeal the 6th section of the act of 1847, relative to fugitive slaves [the bill which was lost by the veto of the Governor].

A bill passed on Wednesday, authorizing a temporary loan of \$300,000 by the State Treasurer, to meet the interest on the public debt due in February.

The following members of the Senate were appointed a committee on Tuesday, to apportion the State into Congressional districts:—Messrs. Evans, McMurtrie, Frailey, Myers, Packer, Haslett and Hoge.

The following gentlemen were, on the 10th, elected officers of the Senate of this State:

Clerk—John M. Sullivan.
Assistant—J. C. Bomberger.
Transcribing Clerks—A. W. Benedict, Samuel Snyder, George Raymond.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. R. Thomas.
Doorkeeper—T. H. Warran.

The steamer *El Dorado*, from Chagres, arrived on Wednesday night at New York, with California mails to the 16th ult. and \$1,382,907 in specie. There is no news of importance.

Gov. Boutwell (dem.) was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts on Tuesday last, by the Legislature, and Mr. Cushman (dem.) Lieutenant Governor.

John B. Guthrie was re-elected Mayor of Pittsburg, on Tuesday last. The celebrated Joseph Barker received but 795 votes—which small vote was the subject of general congratulation. Guthrie's vote was 1428; and Sawyer's (whig) 1383.

There were six inches of snow at New Orleans on Tuesday last, for the first time in 20 years; and the weather was very cold. It has been hitherto in all parts of the country, an unusually light winter.

More Specie Going! The steamer *Adams* sailed from New York on Wednesday last, with 30 passengers and \$600,000 in specie!

It is said that M. Hulsemann, the charge d'affaires from Austria, at Washington, has addressed a formal communication to the President—thus overstepping the proprieties of official intercourse—complaining of the presence of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, at the Kossuth dinner, and of the sentiments expressed by him on that occasion. The North American correspondent says, the President and Mr. Webster had a private consultation on the subject on Tuesday; and it is not improbable the Chevalier's passports will be presented to him.

There has been a great revival of religion in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Frederick. It has been in progress for ten weeks, and the results have been extraordinary. One hundred and seventy persons have professed conversion, and the meeting still continues with undiminished interest. The principal clergymen in attendance were Messrs. Slicer, Polak and Nodal.

The steamer *Magnolia* exploded her boilers on the 9th inst., between Florida and Savannah, killing the Captain, and twelve hands. The passengers, 37 in number, were all saved. The engineer and 10 others were injured. The whole of the forward part of the boat was blown to atoms, and the wreck sunk in ten minutes after. The passengers narrowly escaped from drowning, and all suffered more or less from the cold and exposure, most of them being all their baggage. Many of the crew who are injured are not expected to recover.

The steamer *George Washington* exploded her boilers on Tuesday last, near Grand Gulf on the Mississippi river. Fourteen persons were killed. The boat, soon after the explosion, took fire, and with the cargo became a total loss.

A building in New York city, occupied by a number of Irish families, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last, and two children burnt to death. The mother of the children and her son jumped from an upper window. The former was fatally injured.

JOSEPH C. CLARKSON, Esq. one of the most eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, died on Wednesday morning last. His loss will be widely lamented.

Poisoning Case.

The family of Mr. SAMUEL LITTLE, (carpenter) consisting of himself, two children, and a hired help, were poisoned on Monday evening last, by his wife putting *Arsenic* into the Coffee of which the family partook. Mr. Little taking sick soon after, Dr. Horner was called, when suspicion was immediately excited. Upon examination it was found that Mrs. Little had that day, by an awful device, gotten some *Arsenic* at the drug store of Mr. S. S. Torney. The proper remedies being at once applied, all the members of the family are now doing well. Mrs. Little herself partook slightly of the coffee and then left the house. She was found next day snugly secreted in an unoccupied bed in a neighboring dwelling, in which she had undoubtedly taken refuge the preceding evening. Mrs. Little's mind has been disordered for some time. A year or more ago she attempted to kill her husband with an axe, and came near doing it. She has been committed to the Alms-house for the present.—*Star*.

The Kidnapping Case and Suicide.

We mentioned last week, that a man named McCreary was under examination at Baltimore for kidnapping a colored girl in Chester county, and that the man (Miller) who had brought the charge, being found dead, it was supposed he had been murdered. A very strict investigation was made in regard to the death of the latter, and the jury decided that he had committed suicide; and on Tuesday the charge of kidnapping against McCreary came to a singular ending. Wm. Merritt, a young man from Pennsylvania, swore positively that Miller, the prosecutor, who committed suicide, acknowledged to him that he knew the girl to be Schoolfield's slave, and that he [Miller] was to receive part of the reward for giving her up. Miller said he would make a great fuss to blind the abolitionists when the girl should be taken, but it would be all sham. This explains Miller's suicide—fear of exposure consequent on the trial driving him to it.—McCreary was at once discharged; and the girl remanded to her owner.

The Maryland House of Delegates, on Monday last, adopted a resolution, 50 yeas to 16 nays, emphatically disavowing the doctrine of "intervention." They paid every respect to M. Kossuth, but they cannot be led into the *Quaker* measures, which some wild enthusiasts are endeavoring to bring about, of regulating the world according to our notions.

In the Maryland Senate, the disputed membership from Baltimore county has been given to the Democratic claimant, and as the body was before this equally divided between the Whigs and Democrats, this gives the latter a majority. There is, however, a vacant seat from Washington county to be filled.

U. S. Vessels Ordered not to Go Ready for Sea.—The Norfolk Courier states that a rumor was current in that city, on Saturday, that a despatch had been received from Washington, ordering all vessels now at the Gosport Navy Yard, to be immediately fitted for sea, and for this purpose, it is said, the employment of a large number of mechanics has been directed. The Norfolk Herald says the sloops *Levant* and *St. Louis* are to be fitted out with all possible despatch, and the frigate *United States*, and the sloop-of-war *Fairfield* are to be examined to ascertain what time it will require to fit them out for sea. What's in the wind?

Another War Ship to go to Sea.—The U. S. frigate *Cumberland*, at Charlestown, Mass., has been ordered to be immediately put in readiness to go to sea. This, it is thought, will take till the first of February. She carries 34 guns.

The *Prometheus*.—The report that the British Ministry had disavowed the firing over the *Prometheus* is said to be not correct. The latest intelligence is that Mr. Lawrence had presented Mr. Webster's letter to Lord Palmerston. This was on the eve of the Africa's sailing.

New Counterfeit.—Two dollar notes of the Harrisburg Bank—re-issue—dated January 1, 1851, signed Wm. Kerr, clerk, letter B, were put in circulation last week.—The notes, though well executed, are counterfeit, and are likely to deceive many.

Judge Jay, of New York, has written a letter to the American Peace Society, against intervention.

The mother of the late Ex-President Polk died at Columbia, Tenn., on Monday last, of apoplexy.

California Election.—It is stated in the latest advices from San Francisco that the White State Central Committee have charged the election of Col. Bigler as fraudulent; and in order to show it, have addressed secret circulars to prominent Whigs in every county in the State, asking them to return a statement of the votes in each township, &c. By this, it is said, they hope to establish a different result as the gubernatorial election.

Graham's Magazine, for February, is already on our table. Its embellishments are, as usual, of the first order. Its contents are all original. Graham still contains his 112 pages to the number—and is determined not to be outdone either in quantity, quality, or style.

One thousand tons of tobacco are annually exported over the face of creation, and twenty tons of ivory are worn out chewing the weed every seven years.

Inauguration of Gov. Bigler.

The York county Artillery, Capt. Morton, Carroll Artillery, Capt. Totton, and the Lafayette Rifles, of York, will attend the inauguration of Gov. Bigler, at Harrisburg, on to-morrow. Major Geo. Hay, of York, will have the command of them. The Worth Light Infantry Band of York will also be present.

The *Christiana Trials*.—The trial of Samuel Williams, of Philadelphia, colored, charged with conveying information to the Christiana rioters, of the approach of Mr. Gorsuch, which commenced before the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday, has so far elicited nothing new.

There has been nothing of interest transacted in either House of Congress during the past week.

On Thursday last, Kossuth was introduced to the Senate of Pennsylvania, by Gov. Johnston, and was individually presented to the Senators. He then visited the House.

This day has been fixed upon by the Legislature, to elect a State Treasurer.—There is but little doubt that Gen. Bickel, the present incumbent, will be re-elected.

The extensive bleaching establishment at Lowell, Mass., was partially destroyed on Wednesday last—loss \$50,000. Two firemen were buried beneath a falling wall, one of whom was killed.

The steamer *Martin Washington*, was burnt on Wednesday last, 65 miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi. A man with his wife and two children, in the ladies' cabin, and one deck passenger, were burned to death. The boat is a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

The mill of Mr. Edward Trail, near Frederick, was burnt down on Wednesday morning. It was insured to the amount of \$2,000—about half its value. The mill was in the occupancy of Mr. Paely, who lost about 30 barrels of flour, and 600 bushels of wheat.

Unfeeling Wretches.

On yesterday week, a young lady, Miss Miller, aged about 20 years, broke through the ice on the Schuylkill, about 7 miles above Reading. For a long time she kept her head above water, by holding on to the edge of the ice, and although the neighbors came to the shore, and had a boat at their command, none had the courage to enter it for her rescue. The ice on shore looked on for more than an hour, when the poor girl, becoming exhausted and frozen, slipped off and disappeared under the ice. Her dying struggles should haunt the unfeeling wretches during life!

Comet Observed.—On Monday night Jucke's comet was observed at the National Observatory in Washington, by Mr. Ferguson, through the large equatorial. The comet is described as a faint white nebula, with brilliancy capable of bearing only the faintest illumination.

Division of Texas.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta intimates that Western Texas is preparing to ask for admission into the Union as a separate State, and professes to be very much alarmed lest it should not come in as a slave State, in which case he intimates that the ultra southern party will oppose the measure. He bases this fear upon the great increase of the foreign population in that part of Texas, all of which is anti-slavery in sentiment. The object in raising the alarm appears to be to induce slaveholders to emigrate thither with their slaves in sufficient numbers to control the district.

Inauguration of Gov. Wood.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—The inauguration of Gov. Wood took place in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day. In his inaugural address he expresses himself in favor of the maintenance of the compromise measures, and says that whatever objections there may be to them, the time has not yet come for their repeal. They should have a fair trial. He endorses that part of President Fillmore's message in reference to the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The emigration to California is again out-balancing the exodus from that country, and most of the present emigration is of very substantial character. The proportion of females is constantly increasing.

Shocking Accident.—Charles Waterman and Augustus Wright were killed at Evansville, Indiana, on New Year's eve, by the explosion of a cannon they were firing—a piece of apoplexy.

A Short Courtship.—The Newburyport Union says a young woman called at the house of a widower to obtain a situation as house-keeper. On making inquiry, the gentleman replied he was in more want of a wife than a house-keeper, and if she was willing to take the former situation she could be installed at once. The young woman snapped at the chance, and they were united.

Woman's Rights.—A gallant member of the Tennessee Legislature recently offered the following amendment to a Woman's Rights Bill, introduced in the Senate:—

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case any young gentleman or bachelor make any advances towards an unsuspecting and unsophisticated lady, by making love, or pretending to make love to her, and having no real serious intention of matrimony, he shall be found guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished accordingly.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Finance.—Mendenhall, Packer, Meyers, Frailey, McLaughlin.
Judiciary.—Kensel, McMurtrie, Guernsey, Muhlenberg, Crabb.
Accounts.—Ponzy, Evans, Slifer, Hamilton, Haslett.
Public Buildings.—Darlington, Carothers, Slifer.
Estates and Escheats.—McMurtrie, Guernsey, Kunkel, Hoge, Sanderson.
Pensions and Gratifications.—Carson, Hamilton, McFarland, Kintzer, Shimer.
Corporations.—Haslett, Matthias, Jones, Fernon, Buckalew.
Libraries.—Malone, Carothers, Carson.
Banks.—Crabb, Malone, Frailey, Robertson, Shimer.
Internal Improvements.—Packer, Haslett, Forsyth, Barnes, Evans.
Election Districts.—Robertson, Darlington, Bailly, Buckalew, Hamilton.
Retrenchment and Reform.—Meyers, Hamilton, Carson, Hamilton, Fernon.
Education.—Carothers, Matthias, Darlington, Packer, Hoge.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Kintzer, Meyers, Shimer, Robertson, Fulton.
Militia.—McCaslin, Packer, Muhlenberg, McFarland, Fulton.
Roads and Bridges.—Guernsey, Bailly, Barnes, Hamilton, Jones.
Private Claims and Damages.—Matthias, Malone, Forsyth, Evans, Frailey.
Vice and Immorality.—Slifer, Carothers, Carson, Sanderson, Fulton.
Compare Bills.—Jones, Kunkel, Hamilton, McCaslin, Robertson.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Bonham, Hart, McKeon, Goodwin, McEne, Buckle, Blair, Lilly, and Miller, of Allegheny.
Judiciary.—Messrs. Jackson, Broomall, James, of Warren, Bonham, Schell, O'Neill, Gillis, Hubbell, and Shaeffer.
Pensions.—Messrs. Ely, Bigelow, McConnel, Herbert, Folmer, Freeland, and Miller, of Northampton.
Claims.—Messrs. Souder, Dungan, Shell, Kean, Harris, Ross, and Kinger.
Agriculture.—Messrs. Evans, Landis, Craig, Sharon, Thomas, Blaine, and Anderson.
Education.—Messrs. McKeon, Flanagan, Wise, Reckhow, Rubiman, James, of Chester, and Seltzer.
Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Demers, Hunsicker, Wagner, Kingley, Landis, Myers, and McGranahan.
Accounts.—Messrs. Gibbs, Macley, Gifford, Steward, Mott, Mowry, and Rubiman.
Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Laury, McConnel, Walton, Yost, Brock, Gabe and Penny.
Militia.—Messrs. Black, Mowry, Beyer, Hook, Powell, Penny, and Torbett.
Election Districts.—Messrs. Laughlin, Dangler, Springer, McCuskey, Heibert, Morrison, and Moley.
Banks.—Messrs. Reckhow, Hart, Leach, Acker, Merriman, James, of Warren, Laury, Hill, and Miller, of Philadelphia county.
Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Schell, Appleton, Broomall, O'Neill, Kelo, Hubbell, and Smith.
Corporations.—Messrs. Singart, Gossler, Huplet, Rhoads, Fife, Reilly, Demers, Shaeffer, and Kibbourn.
Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Rhoads, Freeland, Mylert, Mellinger, Kingley, Reinfelder, and Moley.
Lands.—Messrs. Blair, Appleton, Black, Anderson, Gabe, Sharon, and Dungan.
Discipline.—Messrs. Fritz, Lilly, Reel, Mellinger, Gibbs, Shull, and Flanagan.
New Counties.—Messrs. Gudey, Miller, of Allegheny, Reilly, Macley, Folmer, Beyer, and Pownall.
Compare Bills.—Messrs. Huplet, Acker, Evans, Hook, and Harris.
Libraries.—Messrs. Steward, Craig, and Leach.
Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Benedict, Gillis, Gossler, Hill, Madeira, Ross, Mott, Chandler, McCuskey, Kean, Mylert, Torbett, and Hamilton.
Printing.—Messrs. Wise, Souder, and Shucart.
Public Buildings.—Messrs. Goodwin, Ely, and Guffey.

Pennsylvania and the Irish Exiles.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, in transmitting to President Fillmore the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Philadelphia, in behalf of the Irish exiles, says:—"The application for pardon is simply that appeal to Executive clemency, which every human being has a right to make, and to which generous and self-relying power will always kindly listen."

"The right to meddle with the judicial or executive power of a distant government is not pretended, but the right to appeal to the mercy of any government, in behalf of the unfortunate and oppressed, is confidently asserted. The proceedings of the meeting, however, speak its sentiments and feelings in a more forcible manner than I do, and to them I respectfully invite attention."

Slaves Brought to Cuba.—A letter, dated Havana, Dec. 31, states that four cargoes of African slaves, amounting in the aggregate 1946 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 450 of them seized and bound out for seven years, after which they will be sent to Jamaica.

A sensation has been produced among the ladies of Philadelphia, by the mysterious Old-Fashioned having been opened to the wives of members of the Order, by virtue of a resolution of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Seven ladies of this city were initiated in Atlantic Lodge during the last week, and partially satisfied their curious longings to fathom the secrets of the lodge.

A Short Courtship.—The Newburyport Union says a young woman called at the house of a widower to obtain a situation as house-keeper. On making inquiry, the gentleman replied he was in more want of a wife than a house-keeper, and if she was willing to take the former situation she could be installed at once. The young woman snapped at the chance, and they were united.

Germania in Texas.—An unusually large body of emigrants have come into Texas within the past year, and a great proportion of them are Germans. They settle almost exclusively in the western part of the State.

Kossuth.

M. Kossuth was received on Tuesday, by the Legislature of Maryland, at Annapolis. He made a beautiful speech on the occasion, in which he referred to the patriotic deeds there consummated, the principles there avowed, and the glorious result. He reached Baltimore on Tuesday evening; and on Wednesday, proceeded to Harrisburg, where he arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. After dinner at Herr's hotel, he was escorted to the Capitol, and presented to the two Houses of the Legislature. The following sketch of the disorderly proceedings on the occasion, is thus given in the North American:

The House met at 4 o'clock. About noon, large numbers of ladies began to fill the Hall of the House of Representatives, all the seats of members on the floor were occupied, notwithstanding the rules which had been adopted by the Committee. The rotunda of the capitol, and especially the entrance to the Hall of the House, presented a scene of the utmost confusion and excitement, the dense crowd struggling for admission, and lavishing imprecations upon the officers on duty. The Speaker repeatedly and loudly called upon the House to come to order; but without avail. The Speaker of the Senate also appealed to the crowd, entreating them to clear the rotunda, and allow the Senators to pass into the Hall of the House; but his appeal was disregarded by the mob, which shouted and hooted all the more, and indulged in the most disgraceful exhibitions of rowdiness. Mr. Speaker Riley, of the House, plied his gavel in vain, and finally gave up the task.

In the midst of the confusion Judge Gilles attempted to address the Chair. He had understood that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was to receive the illustrious Kossuth, but the seats of the members were occupied by strangers. He hoped that Kossuth would not be received in a way that would disgrace the State, and moved that the Convention would adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Frailey, of Schuylkill, rose to reply, but his voice was drowned amid the shouts of the mob. Everybody rose to their feet. The Speaker called to order, and asked members to be seated, if possible.

Judge Gilles said that if the Speaker would order the officers of the House to clear the Hall of the persons who occupied the places of members, he would take his seat.

Mr. Frailey hoped the Convention would not adjourn.

Mr. James said that it was a burning disgrace that the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on an occasion like this, should be interrupted by a noisy rabble.

Judge Gilles

